

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO  
EASTERN DIVISION**

**PREMIERE BUILDING MATERIALS,  
INC., d/b/a ORION LIGHTING  
SOLUTIONS,**

**Plaintiff,**

**v.**

**Civil Action 2:19-cv-2953  
Judge Edmund A. Sargus, Jr.  
Magistrate Judge Chelsey M. Vascura**

**BRIGETTE CURTIS-CAMPBELL,**

**Defendants.**

**REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION**

On December 10, 2019, the Court ordered Plaintiff to retain counsel, and direct such counsel to enter an appearance on its behalf, within thirty (30) days. (Order, ECF No. 16.) Plaintiff failed to do so. As a result, on January 22, 2020, the Court ordered Plaintiff to show cause within fourteen (14) days why this action should not be dismissed for failure to prosecute based on their failure to retain licensed counsel. (Show Cause Order, ECF No. 17.) Plaintiff was cautioned that failure to comply with the Show Cause Order may result in dismissal of its case. (*Id.*) To date, Plaintiff has neither retained counsel nor responded to the show cause order.

Under the circumstances, the undersigned finds dismissal of Plaintiff's action appropriate pursuant to Rule 41(b). The Court's inherent authority to dismiss a plaintiff's action with prejudice because of its failure to prosecute is expressly recognized in Rule 41(b), which provides in pertinent part: "If the plaintiff fails to prosecute or to comply with these rules or a court order, a defendant may move to dismiss the action or any claim against it. Unless the

dismissal order states otherwise, a dismissal under this subdivision (b) . . . operates as an adjudication on the merits.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 41(b); *Link v. Walbash R.R. Co.*, 370 U.S. 626, 629–31 (1962). “This measure is available to the district court as a tool to effect ‘management of its docket and avoidance of unnecessary burdens on the tax-supported courts [and] opposing parties.’” *Knoll v. AT & T*, 176 F.3d 359, 363 (6th Cir. 1999) (internal citations omitted).

The Sixth Circuit directs the district courts to consider the following four factors in deciding whether to dismiss an action for failure to prosecute under Rule 41(b):

(1) whether the party’s failure is due to willfulness, bad faith, or fault; (2) whether the adversary was prejudiced by the dismissed party’s conduct; (3) whether the dismissed party was warned that failure to cooperate could lead to dismissal; and (4) whether less drastic sanctions were imposed or considered before dismissal was ordered.

*Schafer v. City of Defiance Police Dep’t*, 529 F.3d 731, 737 (6th Cir. 2008) (citing *Knoll*, 176 F.3d at 363). “Although typically none of the factors is outcome dispositive, . . . a case is properly dismissed by the district court where there is a clear record of delay or contumacious conduct.” *Schafer*, 529 F.3d at 737 (quoting *Knoll*, 176 F.3d at 363).

Here, Plaintiff failed to retain counsel to represent it and failed to respond in any way to the Court’s Show Cause Order. Moreover, the Court explicitly cautioned Plaintiff in the Show Cause Order that failure to comply could result in dismissal of this action. *See Stough v. Mayville Cmty. Schs.*, 138 F.3d 612, 615 (6th Cir. 1998) (noting that “[p]rior notice, or the lack thereof, is . . . a key consideration” in whether dismissal under Rule 41(b) is appropriate). Plaintiffs’ failure to timely comply with the clear orders of the Court, which established reasonable deadlines for compliance, constitutes bad faith or contumacious conduct. *See Steward v. Cty. of Jackson, Tenn.*, 8 F. App’x 294, 296 (6th Cir. 2001) (concluding that a plaintiff’s failure to comply with a court’s order “constitute[d] bad faith or contumacious conduct and justifie[d] dismissal”). Because Plaintiff has missed these deadlines and disregarded

the Court's orders, the undersigned concludes that no alternative sanction would protect the integrity of the pretrial process.

It is therefore **RECOMMENDED** that this action be **DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE** pursuant to Rule 41(b) for failure to prosecute.

### **PROCEDURE ON OBJECTIONS**

If any party objects to this Report and Recommendation, that party may, within fourteen (14) days of the date of this Report, file and serve on all parties written objections to those specific proposed findings or recommendations to which objection is made, together with supporting authority for the objection(s). A Judge of this Court shall make a *de novo* determination of those portions of the Report or specified proposed findings or recommendations to which objection is made. Upon proper objections, a Judge of this Court may accept, reject, or modify, in whole or in part, the findings or recommendations made herein, may receive further evidence or may recommit this matter to the Magistrate Judge with instructions. 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1).

The parties are specifically advised that failure to object to the Report and Recommendation will result in a waiver of the right to have the District Judge review the Report and Recommendation *de novo*, and also operates as a waiver of the right to appeal the decision of the District Court adopting the Report and Recommendation. *See Thomas v. Arn*, 474 U.S. 140 (1985); *United States v. Walters*, 638 F.2d 947 (6th Cir. 1981).

/s/ Chelsey M. Vascura  
CHELSEY M. VASCURA  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE